10,000 in Youth March on Washington

Demand Action For Integrated Schools Now

By Nora Roberts

"Youth of America want Integration Now!" said the posters carried by over 10,000 young people marching through Washington, D.C., on Saturday, October 25. Negro and white students came by bus, plane, car, and motor scooter from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago — and from California, too — to protest the federal government's refusal effectively to enforce integration in the Southern schools.

Traffic was cleared along Pennsylvania Avenue to make way for the youth as they marched eight abreast to the Lincoln Memorial. Jackie Robinson and Minniejean Brown led the demonstration. Behind them the marchers sang spirited songs and waved their banners. (Other slogans on the banners said "No Child Is Free Until All Are Free!" and "Down with Faubusism!"

A. Philip Randolph, a vice-president of the AFL-CIO and co-chairman of the Youth March for Integration committee, chaired the meeting as the group convened at the Memorial at the end of the march.

Mr. Randolph said that the march was not called with any intention of embarrassing President Eisenhower or any agency of the U.S. government. This he had also stated before in a letter to Eisenhower sent shortly before the march.

NO ANSWER TO LETTER

"In the opinion of our leadership," said the Randolph letter, "this march is symbolic of our true democracy; it is an opportunity for registering positive achievements and a means of re-defining our next steps in a great struggle for human dignity.

"May we suggest that we would welcome your cooperation in this endeavor by receiving a few of the youth at a convenient place in the White House in order that they may express to you their hopes and aspirations and receive your blessings and inspirations?" **Mr. Randolph received no answer to his letter.**

The first main speaker at the rally, Harry Belafonte, told the assembled body he and a group of young people with him had gone to the White House to express their hopes for a more democratic educational system. The head of the nation is a busy man, however, and was not available to give his "blessings and inspiration" to the thousands of young people demanding an end to segregation.

Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr., read a statement from her husband, who is convalescing in his home in Montgomery. She expressed Rev. King's sorrow that he could not be there to

(Continued on Page 4)

Defied Faubus

Ernest Green, one of nine Negro students at Central High School in Little Rock last year. The nine braved racist taunts and bullying. Green graduated last summer.

Young Socialist Sells Well At Youth March

The voice of socialism was effectively heard at the Youth March on Washington and received a welcome reception. A total of 386 copies of Young Socialist were sold at the Lincoln Memorial rally. Salesmen of the youth publication had earlier participated in the march of 10,000 to the memorial.

The November issue of Young Socialist was the one sold. It contains an article by Daniel Freeman entitled "Donkey Balks at Integration, Liberal Goals" which exposes the Democratic Party's record on civil rights, the struggle for jobs and for peace.

Another important feature in the issue is an article entitled "YS Editor Answers Questions About Socialism." These articles and others prompted persons at the march wo had bought a copy and had looked it over to urge their friends to get one too. The YS is published at 144 2nd Ave., New York, N.Y.

United Socialist Parley To Meet in Cleveland

OCT. 27 — A call to all independent and organized socialists for a national conference in Cleveland, Nov. 28-30, was issued today. The object of the conference is "to study and discuss united socialist action." **Among its sponsors are Vincent Hallinan, John T. McManus, Hugh Mulzac, Rev. Joseph P. King, Dr. Holland Roberts, and Warren K. Billings.**

The conference call states: "The past several months have witnessed a marked increase in the activities of socialists and trade unionists throughout America.

"In the labor movement there is increased activity and discussion on effective political and legislative action. In Ohio, California, Washington and three other states, labor is engaged in a mighty campaign against the phony 'right to work' amendments, a product of Taft-Hartleyism. Socialists are actively participating in these campaigns.

"Among socialists there are some new and promising developments: The United Independent Socialist ticket in New York; the Holland Roberts for Superintendent of Public Instruction campaign in California; the campaign to save Jimmy Wilson; the socialist candidacies in New York, Seattle, Chicago, Detroit and Minnesota; socialist conferences in Los Angeles, Seattle, San Francisco and Cleveland; the national speaking tour of British Laborite MP Harold Davies — these mark some of the high points.

"What is particularly inspiring about these developments is the way socialists of different persuasions are learning to 'accent the positive' and are working constructively toward building maximum unity around a minimum program despite the differences in views.

"What accounts for the recent surge of activity? It reflects the growing confidence that socialist ideas represent a valid and effective answer to our most pressing problems; that socialism in America can win its rightful place in the market place of ideas; and, that socialists can develop effective electoral and political action.

"It is also the conviction that the future of America holds the promise of a society free of war crises, of Little Rocks and Faubuses, of slums, of phony 'right to work' and Taft-Hartley laws, of five million unemployed and runaway inflation. It is the belief in the new socialist society.

"The November, 1958, elections have offered new opportunities for promoting socialist unity and revitalization. The experiences of a dozen areas confirm this. They are of sufficient scope and importance to warrant socialist interchange and analysis.

"In fact a genuine need has developed to find the time and place for socialists from all over America to convene and — with the November elections as a starting point — to ask and answer the question WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?"

Registration and request for further information should be sent to Eric Reinthaler, Conference Sec'y, 177 E. 316th St., Willowick, Ohio.

THE MILITANT

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It's Independent-Socialists For Jobs, Peace, Rights

The Independent-Socialist Candidates

Fighters for a better world — the candidates of the New York Independent-Socialist Party. Left to right: Captain Hugh N. Mulzac, for Comptroller; Dr. Annette T. Rubinstein, for Lt.-Governor; John T. McManus, for Governor; Scott K. Gray, Jr., for Attorney General; Corliss Lamont, for United States Senator. They offer New York voters a socialist alternative to the Republican-Democratic record of war, witch hunt, recession and Jim Crow.

Independent-Socialists in Strong Final Drive in New York, Buffalo

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—The Independent-Socialist Party registered a major publicity breakthrough with the appearance of John T. McManus on a television symposium Saturday night along with the other candidates for Governor. The New York press gave extensive coverage to the widely-viewed debate. It was front-page news in both the Sunday Times and Herald-Tribune. The Herald-Tribune also published the complete transcript of the symposium. (See excerpts, page 2.)

The debate came the day after the Court of Appeals voted five to two to uphold the State Supreme Court and Appellate Division in their ruling that the Independent-Socialists had met the legal requirements for a place on the ballot. The decision dealt a final crushing blow to the desperate Democratic party efforts to invalidate the Independent-Socialist nominating petition. The Independent-Socialists will occupy Row D on the voting machines and will be the sole ballot alternative to the Harriman and Rockefeller tickets.

The Independent-Socialist campaign was also given a boost with its very successful noon-time open-air rally last Wednesday in the heart of the garment center. The New York Times, in its first relatively prominent coverage of the ISP campaign, reported 200 in attendance. Actually a good many more garment workers up and down the block were listening to the Independent-Socialist speeches over the sound system. One garment worker commented that the rally had attracted just about double the Democratic and Republican meetings on the same corner.

OPEN-AIR RALLY

Speakers at the rally included Corliss Lamont, candidate for U.S. Senator; John T. McManus; Dr. Annette T. Rubinstein, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; Myra Tanner Weiss, Elinor Ferry and Richard Garza, members of the campaign committee. One of the highlights of the afternoon was an unscheduled but very effective speech by Ramona Garret, a veteran garment worker and former American Labor Party activist who had come down from her shop simply to attend the rally.

Hammering at the bi-partisan cold war policies of the major parties, Lamont declared, "the Republicans, aided by the Democrats, are again and again getting this country near the brink of war. Now they're fighting to keep alive a corpse, the political corpse of Chiang Kai-shek . . . We should get out of Quemoy, Matsu and Formosa, and get out quick!"

Describing the nationalist spirit sweeping the colonial countries, he said, "The United States cannot try to suppress revolution. Every suppressed

(Continued on Page 2)

BUFFALO, Oct. 27 — Corliss Lamont, Independent-Socialist candidate for the U.S. Senate, and John T. McManus, candidate for Governor, put in a solid day of effective campaigning here yesterday.

Both Lamont and McManus spoke at the membership meeting of Westinghoue Local 1581, IUE, AFL-CIO, where they were introduced by Local President Wierzbic. McManus urged the 250 present to vote "the ticket with the union label," pointing out that four of the five ISP candidates were unionists and the fifth a labor attorney. Lamont discussed civil liberties, civil rights and the anti-labor McClellan committee. Both candidates were warmly applauded and received permission of the meeting to leave campaign literature in the union hall. In the afternoon, McManus spoke at Chevrolet Local 774, UAW, AFL-CIO.

Close to a hundred persons attended the Independent-Socialist rally in the evening. In addition to the candidates, the rally heard the president of the Mothers Alliance to Stop Segregation, Mrs. Vera Spruill. Entertainment was provided by the gifted folksinger, Hannah Lerner. Lew Griswold, Western New York Independent-Socialist campaign director, chaired the rally.

Griswold scored the election antics of Harriman and Rockefeller in their recent visit here and hit at their callous indifference to the plight of the jobless.

Dr. Lamont urged that he be sent to the Senate to fight for a socialist foreign and domestic policy. Pointing to the recent Nova Scotia mine disaster that took 90 lives he said, "This could never happen under socialism because we would put human lives above property values."

McManus elaborated on the Independent-Socialist program. He commended the Western New York ISP for its campaign activity and the drive it waged to save Jimmy Wilson of Alabama that resulted in 6,000 petitions to Gov. Folsom.

'I Tried to Wash Off the Shame'

"When I came here I was active in the American Labor Party. We had a club of the American Labor Party in East New York and suddenly to our surprise, one day I read in the N.Y. Times that the American Labor Party was dissolved . . . I was shocked . . . We were not asked and we felt very bad. And our people—I want to tell you—our people are very angry . . . You know why? Because when election day comes they have nobody to vote for."

This is what a working man from Brooklyn with over 40 years of activity in the socialist and communist movements said at the June 13-15 conference in New York City which launched the Independent-Socialist Party. He spoke for nominating a full ticket of socialist candidates for state-wide posts as against the Communist Party leadership's proposal that the conference name a single, non-socialist, "peace candidate."

Five hundred persons registered at the conference as delegates and observers. Participants included independents, unaffiliated socialists, supporters of the Socialist, Socialist Workers and Communist Parties and the Young Socialist Alliance. **The debate over how many candidates to name was in reality a debate over independent socialist politics as against support to Harriman for governor on the Democratic ticket.**

The Brooklyn worker continued. "We were told one time to vote for the Democratic Party and I tell you the truth, I committed that sin two years ago. I went into the polls and I looked around and all right, they say Wagner—all right, he's better — a lesser evil. And I made a cross and my wife too. And I tell you I went home and tried to wash my hands as much as I could. And I said to my wife and to my friends in my organization—No more that sin!

"And I say, I don't care—any label, as long as it has a socialist label I don't care who it is . . . I'll not vote for the Republican and Democratic Parties.

"I was very active in the International Workers Order . . . You know the Republicans at the beginning they started to destroy it — Dewey started it and Harriman finished it. They even took away the cemetery from us—even our dead . . . But what I want to say is this —I am in favor, and the people I talk to, we shall have a full slate if possible in the state of New York."

The Independent-Socialist slate is the realization of what this Brooklyn militant advocated.

50,000 Votes Will Keep Ticket On N.Y. Ballot

By the Editor

It's time for a fundamental change in America. A strong vote for the Independent-Socialist Party in New York will be a big step toward accomplishing that change.

There are five million jobless workers in America — half a million of them in New York. Wage levels have gone down but prices and taxes keep climbing. Continuing nuclear-bomb tests increase the radioactive pollution of the atmosphere. U.S. Big Business provokes war crises in the Middle and the Far East. The threat of world hydrogen war confronts humanity.

This nation with its advanced technology could, if freed from Big Business rule and the capitalist mode of production, provide abundance for all.

Prospects Under Socialism

Public ownership of the means of production and planning — the key features of a socialist economy — would immediately provide nutritious food, decent housing, adequate medical care and education for everyone in the population. Socialism would scrap the arms budget and convert arms industries to production for peace. It would cut the hours of work and eliminate speed-up, and it would offer aid in a fraternal spirit to the rest of the world.

The democratic traditions of the country would be revitalized. Individual freedom would flourish on a basis never known under capitalism in its most liberal day. Racial discrimination would be abolished. **And there would be peace.**

Row D on the New York ballot — The Independent-Socialist row — provides the opportunity to register your support for a change from capitalism to socialism.

Every vote on Row D really counts! The Independent-Socialist ticket offers the opportunity for a strong and effective protest against the reactionary domestic and foreign policies of the Republicans and Democrats. **And it offers the prospect for an immediate victory: 50,000 votes for John T. McManus, Independent-Socialist candidate for Governor means the new party will have won permanent ballot status.** It will be on the ballot for the next four years with the Republicans, Democrats and Liberals.

The Boost We Need

Such a victory would give a powerful boost to the socialist movement across the country and encourage united socialist electoral action on the national level. And the fact that the voters placed a socialist party on the ballot would give pause to the witch-hunters and red-baiters. Even as a minority party the ISP would exert constant pressure on the capitalist parties for some long overdue reforms. The winning of ballot status would do much to reestablish socialism as a legitimate and vital part of American public life.

Do your part to help the process along. Vote the full Independent-Socialist ticket. Between now and Nov. 4 help get out the socialist vote. Make those last-minute visits to friends and shopmates. Use the telephone and the mails for final reminders.

Let's pile up the 50,000 votes that will put the Independent-Socialist Party on the ballot and make socialism a force in America!

Vote Row D

John Haynes Holmes Endorses Lamont

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 — The Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes, Rector Emeritus of the Community Church, today endorsed the candidacy of Corliss Lamont for United States Senator.

The internationally known liberal clergyman, long associated with progressive causes, said: "In the state of New York, the candidacy of Corliss Lamont for the U.S. Senate on the Independent-Socialist ticket offers the electorate an opportunity to express its differences with the set policies of the major political machines.

"No other candidate has equalled his efforts in behalf of civil rights and a foreign policy based on peace and friendship. He is the only candidate who has called for a ban now on the testing of nuclear weapons and for their eventual abolition."

"...And I Can Move the World"

(The following is the text of a brief address delivered over radio station WNYC Sept. 26 by Dr. Annette T. Rubinstein, Independent-Socialist candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of New York.)

A great American socialist, Eugene V. Debs, once said: "It is better to vote for what you want and not to get it than to vote for what you don't want and to get it."

This November, the Independent-Socialist Party offers the voters of New York State a chance to vote for the program they really want and to come a step nearer getting it.

We don't say that we can win the election of 1958. But we do say that a vote for either Harriman or Rockefeller is a wasted vote. A vote for either of the two old parties is a vote for what you don't want — for increased war tensions and dangers, for more strontium 90 in the air we breathe, for further denials of minority rights and civil liberty. A vote for either the Democratic or Republican machine candidate is a vote for continued indifference to the rising cost of living and the unemployment which threaten millions of Americans with economic hardship and insecurity. It is a vote for heartless neglect of our young people, for further deterioration of our schools, for acceptance of the greed, corruption and inhumanity in public office which are destroying the morale of our youth and breeding crime and juvenile delinquency throughout our nation.

The only way in which we can compel either of the major party machines to consider our needs is by voting against both of them.

A large vote for the peace platform of the Independent-Socialist Party will force both major parties to reconsider their bipartisan war program; a large vote for full civil rights on the Independent-Socialist line will make both Democratic and Republican machines pay some attention to the demands of the Negro and Puerto Rican people in our state for integrated schools, fair job opportunities and complete American equality; a large vote for our practical proposals of improved education, health and housing will force both major parties to offer more adequate provision for people's basic needs.

AN EXAMPLE

Let me give you just one example of how quickly and effectively even a small independent party can influence the policies of both big political machines.

In 1949, for the first time in the history of New York State, a small independent party — the American Labor Party under the leadership of the late Congressman, Vito Marcantonio — nominated a Negro for borough president of Manhattan. He had no chance of winning the election, but many fair-minded independent voters voted for him instead of wasting their votes on the Tweedledum-Tweedledee lily-white candidates of the big political machines.

Just four years later, in 1953, when the ALP again nominated a Negro candidate as borough president of Manhattan, **both** major parties, frightened by the prospect of an even larger protest vote, themselves nominated Negro candidates for that position, and of course one was elected.

The only way independent voters can bring pressure to bear on a powerful political machine is from outside the machine. The Liberal Party members learned this bitter lesson in the recent Democratic Party convention when the De Sapio machine refused even to consider their nominee for United States Senate because the machine leaders felt they had the Liberal Party vote in the bag anyway. You can't lift yourself by your bootstraps. You must stand outside a machine to exert pressure on it.

The famous Greek scientist, Archimedes, said: "Give me a place to stand and I can raise the world." The Independent-Socialist Party offers the independent voter a place on which to stand to raise his standard of living and the chance of a secure, peaceful future for himself and his children.

I. F. Stone Urges Vote for N.Y. Slate

The Oct 27 issue of I. F. Stone's Weekly announces endorsement of the Independent-Socialist ticket. Stone writes: "If we were a resident of New York, we would vote for Corliss Lamont and the United Independent-Socialist Party ticket. We have serious differences with Mr. Lamont and with this new party. But we see no other way to vote for peace, the overriding issue. . . . Their [ballot] victory gives New York a chance to cast a meaningful vote for peace, and in the vote for Lamont to salute a man who did so much in the worst days of McCarthyism to keep alive the light for civil liberties."

...N.Y. Socialist Ticket

(Continued from Page 1)

people have the right to revolution. That's what we did in 1776 and we should be the last ones to say to people in the 20th century they don't have the right to revolution for national independence or socialism."

"I'm glad to be back here as a campaigner—this time as a spokesman for the Independent-Socialists," McManus told the garment unionists. "The workers are the greatest force in America," he said. "They create the wealth and the profit. Yet right here in this industry — one of the biggest and most profitable—thousands of people are working for $50 a week. Who is responsible? I say big industry and the parties they control. I can't understand why labor should have to choose for Governor between the House of Morgan and the Hous of Rockefeller."

NEED OWN PARTY

There was audible agreement from many in the audience as Ramona Garret declared, "As a Negro I ask Negroes here, what do you have in the Democratic party? Who are the bigots in the South and who aids them in the North? Are we going to follow these people? Do we owe them any allegiance? And remember, you're workers, it will be your sons that will die for Chiang — not Rockefeller's or Harriman's. If you vote for Rockefeller or Harriman you're voting for that. Let's have a party of our own!"

Meanwhile the Independent-Socialist headquarters at 799 Broadway has been a beehive of activity, with campaigners working throughout the day and evening on a mailing of 100,000 pieces of election literature to registered voters. Attractively printed folders outlining the Independent-Socialist program have been sent to Liberal and former American Labor party enrollees. Another folder elaborating the Independent-Socialist stand on civil rights, has been addressed to a large number of voters in the Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant communities.

N.Y. Socialists On Radio, TV

FRIDAY, OCT. 31

Annette Rubinstein on TV. 1-1:30 P.M. Showcase WNEW-TV, Channel 5.

•

Scott K. Gray Jr. on Barry Gray Show. Radio. Midnight. 570 on dial.

Advertisement

Negroes On the March

A Frenchman's Report of the American Negro Struggle

By Daniel Guerin

Negroes on the March is based on years of painstaking research and first-hand observation of the American scene. Translated from the French edition, it has been revised by the author to cover recent events; he has also written a new introduction for the American reader.

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Advertisement

Socialist Workers Party

WHAT IT IS — WHAT IT STANDS FOR

By Joseph Hansen

54 pages 25 cents

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116 University Place
New York 3, N. Y.

Socialism vs. Capitalism on the Air

Frequent radio and television appearances by the Independent-Socialist candidates in New York have brought their views to a wide audience. Following are excerpts from broadcasts by Corliss Lamont, John T. McManus and Dr. Annette T. Rubinstein.

* * *

(From an Oct. 22 statement over station WNEW in behalf of Corliss Lamont.)

The ending of the cold war, together with drastic disarmament in both nuclear and conventional weapons, would make possible large reductions in the U.S. budget and the spending of billions more for peaceful purposes instead of war preparations. . . .

With these points in mind, Dr. Lamont says, he sat down at his desk the other evening with pencil and paper, and within a few minutes had reduced the current Eisenhower budget for military spending from approximately $48 billion to $8 billion . . . Corliss Lamont then proceeded, with the help of his wife, to allocate the $40 billion for war he had saved in the '58 budget to great peaceful economic and social projects for the permanent welfare of the American people and the world.

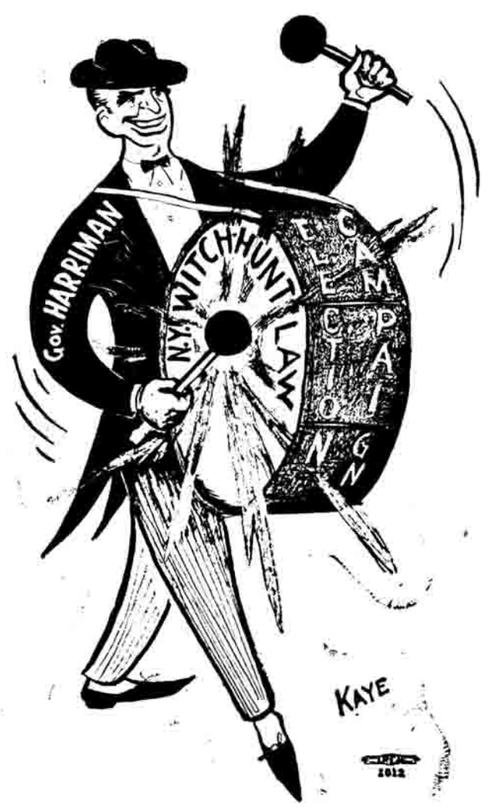
In rough figures, he first put five billions into a vast Federal housing program; five billions into national health insurance; five billions into the extension of public education, scholarships and raising teachers' salaries; five billions into new hospitals and health centers; and five billions into increased old age pensions. There's 25 billions of that fantastic armaments budget already utilized in really creative ways. Then Dr. Lamont earmarked three billions for flood control, more TVA's and the development of waterways such as the St. Lawrence Seaway; four billions for larger and longer unemployment insurance payments; two billions for disability benefits; one billion for the limping Post Office Department; one-half billion to extend the work of the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department; one-half billion for National Parks and National Nature Monuments; and finally four billions toward a big United Nations Fund for the economic development of underprivileged areas throughout the world, with not a penny going into armaments for the people concerned. This all adds up to the total of $40 billion.

Urges Action on Integration

(From an Oct. 29 statement over station WNEW on behalf of Corliss Lamont.)

On Oct. 7 Corliss Lamont wired President Eisenhower urging that the Federal Government take over the operation of the closed schools in the South on an integrated basis until the individual states are ready to run the schools in accordance with the decisions of the Supreme Court.

Another point Dr. Lamont stresses is that the military and civil establishments of the Federal Government in the Southern States have the moral obligation to follow out the spirit of the Supreme Court ruling and refuse to permit segregation. This is not the case today. Except for the Post Office Department, the civilian branches of the U.S. Government in the South conform to the racial segregation patterns of the community. In the many U.S. military bases in the South there is integration as regards work and military activities within the establishment; but off the post the U.S. Defense Department requires Negroes in the service to obey local segregation practices. If, then, the Federal Government itself fails to set an example in practicing desegregation in the South, how can we expect the Southerners to? Dr. Lamont urges that President Eisenhower and the Department of Justice take immediate steps to correct this situation. . . .



Campaign efforts to paint up the New York Democratic incumbent, Governor Harriman, as a supporter of civil liberties are blasted by his record. Last April 11 he renewed for the second time the witch-hunting State "Security Risk" law which had originally been put over as a "temporary" measure during the Korean war. The law enables the firing of state employes for political views. Harriman signed it over the protest of leading civil liberties groups.

Dr. Lamont wishes he had time to take up in detail the splendid platform of the Independent-Socialist Party. In conclusion, however, he wants to remind the radio audience that this Party stands for a planned socialist system, operated for use, not profits, that will do away permanently with recessions and depressions, making huge armaments spending entirely unnecessary for a flourishing economy. Socialist planning in the United States will be put into effect by peaceful constitutional methods and will also be administered democratically. . . .

Although Dr. Lamont has been much impressed by the economic and cultural achievements of Soviet Russia and Communist China, he is very critical of their lack of democracy, and he is perfectly clear that American socialism will not only come into being in a democratic manner, but will vastly extend the scope of democracy in this Republic. . . .

It is high time for such a movement in the United States; and the Independent-Socialist Party invites you to advance with it to the ideal society of the future.

•

(On Oct. 25 John T. McManus participated in a television debate with Averell Harriman, Democratic incumbent; Nelson Rockefeller, Republican nominee; and Eric Hass, Socialist Labor nominee. The following is part of an exchange between McManus and Rockefeller.)

"McManus: I have also, in my years as a newspaper man, been a union member for a good many of these years and a union official in the Newspaper Guild . . . As such I feel that I speak as a labor man, and I feel that the public should have an alternative on the voting machine between two candidates — fine fellows — as both undoubtedly are, but who nevertheless are representatives of the huge financial empires which control this country.

It is a most unusual political campaign in which the two principal parties who are presumably opposed to one another in program, each have as its standard bearer the head of a huge financial structure. We, on the other hand, feel that we are in this campaign, not only because we represent or want to represent labor and the hopes of the people for ultimate social change, but because we are the only party who, . . . represent peace, who have a program for peace immediately and who stand for jobs and full civil rights and civil liberties and for social change. . . .

"One-Sixth of the State"

Rockefeller: I would like to make a comment on Mr. McManus' statement that the financial empire of Mr. Harriman — that Mr. Harriman and I represent financial empires which control this country. There are a great many corporations and they have a great many stockholders, and labor today is importantly among the stockholder group in the ownership of the corporations. . . .

McManus: In the richest state of the union — to borrow a phrase from the thirties — one sixth of the state is ill-housed and ill-fed and ill-clothed, and this does not indicate the complete success of the system that Mr. Rockefeller defends."

Discussing his legislative program, McManus said: "For example, as a defense against recession, in anticipation of the age of automation in which a single machine may replace as many as a thousand workers, we would propose — our party — I would propose — that the 30-hour week be written into the Federal Wage and Hour Law and that our state take the lead in such legislation. In putting such a law into effect, we should see to it that the wage earner suffers no loss in pay, as a matter of fact, receives the pay now received for the 40-hour week. . . . We would extend unemployment insurance to cover all jobs and would increase benefits to the full scale of pay for the duration of unemployment."

•

(The following are excerpts from an Oct. 25 interview with Dr. Annette T. Rubinstein by Barry Gray over station WMCA.)

Gray: . . . If there is a Socialist Party led by Norman Thomas, why the Independent-Socialist Party, or are you allied in any way?

Withdraw All Troops

Dr. Rubinstein: No we are not. We invited all socialist groupings to work with us. Norman Thomas refused and he is not allied with us. The Norman Thomas Socialist Party should really be called the "I remember Norman Thomas picnic association." That is the present extent of their activity. . . . We would be glad to have them with us, but we are not going to let the absence of one man deter us.

Gray: What is your platform, doctor?

Dr. Rubinstein: We are concerned first and foremost with an all-out peace policy — for the immediate withdrawal of all our troops from Quemoy and Matsu. The only place American Marines have any business today is in Little Rock, Arkansas, and similar places to enforce the Constitution.

Gray: Are you also for the withdrawal of troops from Hungary?

Dr. Rubinstein: We have no troops in Hungary as far as —

Gray: Russian troops.

Dr. Rubinstein: . . . We would be for the withdrawal of troops from all foreign nations by all nations. . . .

Gray: Doctor, do you believe in the power of the executive as laid down in the Constitution?

Dr. Rubinstein: I believe in the power of the three branches of the government. I think the executive has rather infringed on the power of Congress lately.

Gray: But you believe the President should have the power to appoint the man he believes best qualified to fill the position of Secretary of State?

Calls for Protest Vote

Dr. Rubinstein: I believe also that the President should listen to the opinions of the people on this and every other issue. . . . We certainly don't want a man as Secretary of State who openly says that politics consists in taking the country to the brink of war and then drawing back on time . . .

Gray: But you see, Dr. Rubinstein, again lots of people in both parties agree with you on that stand. I don't happen to. . . .

Dr. Rubinstein: But you said at the beginning there are many people in the Republican and Democratic parties who agree with us. That is precisely our point. We feel that the people who agree with us have the opportunity to make their voices heard through neither the Republican or Democratic parties since the party bosses don't agree with us, and we feel that a third party, a protest party . . . can apply the pressure of a large protest vote that can move the major parties in the direction that the people of the United States want.

A Day at ISP Campaign Headquarters

By William Bundy

In response to a letter from the Independent-Socialist Party campaign committee which appealed for volunteer help with the words "help make history," I spent the afternoon and evening at the ISP office yesterday.

The ISP New York City office, which is also the statewide headquarters for this election campaign, consists of two medium-to-small-sized rooms on the second floor of an office building at 799 Broadway, three blocks from Union Square.

Each of the two rooms is equipped with a desk and a phone and some tables. When I arrived about twenty people were sitting around the tables stuffing envelopes and pasting address labels on a special mailing leaflet. I recognized a few faces, but most of them were new to me. The man in charge of this work offered me coffee and a sandwich, found me a place at a table and gave me a stack of stickers and leaflets.

JUST GETTING STARTED

"We're just getting started on the big mailing," he said. Every one of these flyers goes to a registered voter from a selected list and we are counting on getting out 100,000 of them. They have to be in the post office within three days."

"We're running out of money for postage," said someone. "We're collecting it now," said someone else, pointing to one of the desks where a fund-raiser sat making call after call. At the other desk sat Bill Price, ISP publicity director and campaign coordinator, a phone receiver tucked between his shoulder and his ear. He would finish one conversation, press the cradle down with his finger to let the instrument ring briefly or to dial a number, and start talking again.

"If you have an important message for Bill," someone said, "you'd better go downstairs and call him on the phone."

As I sat down to work, the young man next to me put out his hand for shaking and introduced himself. He said he had formerly been a member of the American Labor Party. He had not attended the conference at which the ISP was formed or been active in the petition campaign, but when he heard the ISP had gotten on the ballot, he decided to do what he could to get out the vote. "If we get enough votes for permanent ballot status," he observed, "the whole political spectrum will be pushed to the left."

We started talking politics, which is what everyone else seemed to be doing while they worked. He and I had a long discussion on China and exchanged reading lists. Sometimes the whole table would get involved in a discussion on some point, especially when there were differences expressed. "I haven't had so much fun in years," said one woman.

FUR DISTRICT HEARD FROM

A group of campaigners came in from distributing ISP leaflets in Manhattan's fur district. They reported lively interest among the fur workers and said the distribution almost turned into a street meeting.

People were coming and going constantly, bringing in a donation, carrying bundles to the post office, putting in an hour's work. Some were meeting old acquaintances they hadn't seen since some activity months or years ago, and everyone was making new friends.

A student wearing a button that said "Integrate Now' came in. He had been to the Youth March in Washington, D.C. and he told us all about it.

A white-haired man came in with a portable radio. "We're on the air," he said, "and I thought you might like to hear it." He tuned in the station and we listened to a speech by John T. McManus, ISP candidate for Governor, on the 30-hour week for 40 hours pay.

RIGHT TO DISTRIBUTE

Some more distributers came in, after having passed out leaflets at a meeting hall nearby. The manager of the building, they reported, had tried to shoo them away, but passers-by defended their right to distribute and the manager backed down. **"There's hope in the country yet," said a woman stuffing envelopes. "Sure," said another, "the time has come for the left to assert its rights. This campaign is going to put us back in business."**

MARRIAGE RATE

Paul Glick, head of social statistics in the Census Bureau, says: "Marriages are very sensitive to economic conditions and changes show up within a few months — even weeks at times — of business fluctuations." First quarter reports for 1958 show 94,031 applications for marriage licenses as compared to 99,640 in 1957. In Wayne County, Mich., an area hard hit by the recession, applications dropped from 4,223 in the first three months of 1957 to 3,772 in the 1958 period.

Rockefeller — One of the Richest Men in the World

(This is the second of two articles on the competition between two multi-millionaires for the post of governor of New York. An article on Harriman appeared in the Oct. 20 Militant.—Ed.)

By Ethel Bloch

The Oct. 12 N.Y. Times reports a jaunt through East Harlem by Nelson Rockefeller, Republican candidate for New York State governor. Speaking in Spanish, which he learned in South America while looking after his business interests, he assured the Puerto Rican people that if elected he would improve their housing situation and help them get better wages. The Times goes on to report that there were 250 people listening to him and that some carried signs proclaiming that "Rockefeller will end police brutality" and that "Rockefeller will fight abuses in relief."

The ready smile, the friendly slap on the back, the use of Spanish and the typical pre-election promises shouldn't hide the real nature of Nelson Rockefeller from the working people. He is strictly against working men and women of any country exercising their rights to improve their conditions of life. In an article in the July 1951 Foreign Affairs magazine, he calls for action to safeguard business investments against greater risk in "undeveloped areas due to political disturbances, expropriations, discriminatory treatment . . ." What he refers to are movements of the masses to curb or eliminate foreign domination and control their own fate.

YARDSTICK

In spite of what the people of these countries wish, Nelson Rockefeller sees these lands only as colonies of the U.S. or of Western Europe and would stop at nothing to keep them in that position. Working people in New York state should judge him by his defense of American business investments against the legitimate aspirations of the peoples abroad. How can he be trusted to defend the working people at home against the rich, including the Rockefeller family, New York City's largest real-estate owners?

Nelson Rockefeller is one of the wealthiest men in the world. He and his four brothers and sister own several billion dollars' worth of shares in Standard Oil, with its subsidiary companies throughout the world, in real estate (Rockefeller Center alone is worth $125,000,000), in chemical plants and in numerous allied industries.

The Rockefeller family has a policy of dividing supervision of its empire among the members of the family. In 1935 Nelson got the job of keeping an eye on the Latin American interests. His first assignment was director of the Creole Petroleum Corporation — a Standard Oil Company of New Jersey affiliate. This company is the leading oil producer in Venezuela today. **The family assignment led him to take a trip throughout South America. There he was confronted with the problem which at the time faced all U.S. Big Business in Latin America — namely German rivalry following the Nazis' coming to power.**

ROOSEVELT APPOINTEE

Rockefeller drew up a memorandum recommending that the U.S. government establish an organization, which in the name of bettering hemisphere relations, would fend off German competition. After reading the memorandum, President Franklin D. Roosevelt welcomed Nelson Rockefeller into the government. He created the office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and appointed Rockefeller coordinator. One of the latter's accomplishments in this office was to draw up a blacklist of Latin American Axis sympathizers and eliminate much German influence. This was done not out of desire to block fascism but to wipe out competition for Standard Oil.

(It is interesting to note that in the same period, Standard Oil had agreements with I. G. Farben, the huge German corporation which helped finance Hitler to power. Before the outbreak of World War II, Standard Oil and I. G. Farben prepared for its coming by agreeing to divide their holdings. Standard would take over all I. G. Farben interests in the U.S., Britain and France while Farben would control all of Standard's resources in Nazi-occupied territory. In 1942, the Truman Committee brought to light the fact that Standard Oil was keeping back the manufacture of synthetic rubber in the U.S. so that I. G. Farben could have the market on it.)

From 1940 on Nelson Rockefeller has been adviser to presidents on Latin America, and since World War II, has been expert on undeveloped countries. He worked with Roosevelt, Truman and Eisenhower. It didn't make any difference to him which of the two parties was in office.

We see that each multi-millionaire candidate in the New York gubernatorial race is not only a leading person in financial circles but is an expert for Big Business on each of two major portions of the world. In the article on Harriman we saw that his main global concern is with the Soviet Union, that he has initiated anti-Soviet policies and has at times denounced the Eisenhower Administration for not waging the cold war vigorously enough.

Rockefeller has specialized on the colonial areas of the world. His old concern in Latin America of keeping German imperialism out has now changed into concern that the national independence revolutions not sweep Big Business holdings out of Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America. This concern, too, has made him an arch-foe of the Soviet Union, whose aid programs in the economically backward areas of the world he proposes to counter by huge financial outlays designed to keep markets and spheres of investments tied to the U.S.

Nelson A. Rockefeller is a cheerful man. It is reported that he met with his brothers in their palatial office in Rockefeller Center when he first thought of running for governor. He told them that he'd like to give it a whirl. But this whirl will be no fun for the working people of New York should Rockefeller be elected. And it won't be fun if Harriman is reelected either. **The best bet for the working people of New York is to oppose both Big Businessmen and vote for John T. McManus on Row D—the Independent-Socialist line.**

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THE MILITANT

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A Matter of Logic

Benjamin Davis, chairman of the New York State Communist Party, announces in the Oct. 26 Worker support for two candidates of the Independent-Socialist Party. The two are Corliss Lamont for U.S. Senator and Hugh N. Mulzac for N.Y. State Comptroller. Davis supports Lamont as a peace candidate and Mulzac as the only Negro running for a state-wide post.

This is welcome support, but in our opinion it does not go far enough. We think, for reasons we have stated many times, that the CP and all other radical organizations ought to back the entire, five-candidate slate of the ISP.

Instead, Davis announces support for Liberal Party candidate Goodel for Attorney General in opposition to Scott K. Gray Jr., the ISP nominee. Goodel is the sole independent candidate of the Liberals who are otherwise backing the Democratic Party straight down the line. Goodel's nomination was a face-saver for the Liberal Party, whereas Gray's candidacy is part of a slate genuinely opposed to the Big Business parties.

Support for Goodel, however, is a build-up for the main proposition of the CP in the New York elections — namely, support for Harriman for Governor on the Liberal Party line. As has been CP practice in recent elections, Davis doesn't call for this in so many words. But he is giving the usual signals, which indicate support to Harriman, even though in Davis' own words Harriman is ". . . an out and out champion of the cold war, beating the drums against socialist countries. . . ." Harriman is preferred to John T. McManus, ISP candidate, who is as much a peace candidate as Lamont, since he is running on the identical program as Lamont.

We believe that it just does not make sense for socialists to vote for peace for Lamont with one hand while pulling down the lever for Harriman and cold war with the other.

The logic is clear: to support any part of the ISP slate calls for a vote for the entire Independent-Socialist slate on Nov. 4. We urge all radicals to act upon that logic.

A Pious Fraud

Besides being one of the most sinister figures on the political scene today, Secretary of State Dulles is one of the most hypocritical.

His latest pretense of concern for human welfare came at the Oct. 28 press conference where he discussed the Chinese government's alternate-day shelling of Quemoy and Matsu islands.

According to Dulles, the shelling "is only designed to kill primarily the civilians who are the ones most exposed. It is an extremely repugnant procedure according to our standards."

The phrase "according to our standards" immediately evokes in our mind the image of the American planes that dropped the atomic bombs on the defenseless civilian populations of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. At least 200,000 were killed and as many more were horribly maimed.

The phrase also calls to mind the crimes of Chiang Kai-shek, Dulles' ally in the Far East. Chiang was the butcher of the 1927 revolution on the mainland and filled the streets of Shanghai and other Chinese cities with blood to consolidate his rule. Until driven off the mainland by the Chinese people, he stayed in power by means of wholesale executions and mass terror. He has ruled Formosa by identical methods.

Nor is Dulles' hypocrisy revealed solely by recalling the past. The blood of every dead civilian on Quemoy and Matsu is on the hands of Chiang and Dulles and of the American Big Business interests they represent.

U.S. guns and dollars put Chiang forces on Formosa and on the Chinese offshore islands where they harassed the mainland and blockaded its coastal shipping. This led the Chinese government to shell Chiang's positions on the off-shore islands.

At his press conference, Dulles also expressed concern that the Chinese are reviving the idea of "Asia for the Asians." We certainly hope they are.

Intervention by western imperialism in Asian affairs has brought terrible suffering to the Asian people. The record of that intervention is written in blood. Dulles will not succeed in passing off imperialist crimes as the deeds of long-suffering victims.

The Militant Across 30 Years

Letter to the President and Congress

(In connection with the Militant's 30th Anniversary Celebration, we reprint herewith a letter by James P. Cannon, a founder of the paper, opposing the Korean War. The letter was first printed in the July 31, 1950 issue.—Editor.)

To the President and members of the Congress:

Gentlemen:

I disagree with your actions in Korea and in my capacity as a private citizen I petition you to change your policy fundamentally, as follows:

Withdraw the American troops and let the Korean people alone.

I am setting forth the reasons for this demand in detail in the following paragraphs. But before opening the argument, I beg your permission, gentlemen, to tell you what I think of you. You are a pack of scoundrels. You are traitors to the human race. I hate your rudeness and your brutality. You make me ashamed of my country, which I have always loved, and ashamed of my race, which I used to think was as good as any.

Not Liberation

The American intervention in Korea is a brutal imperialist invasion, no different from the French war on Indo-China or the Dutch assault on Indonesia. American boys are being sent 10,000 miles away to kill and be killed, not in order to liberate the Korean people, but to conquer and subjugate them. It is outrageous. It is monstrous.

The whole of the Korean people—save for a few bought-and-paid-for agents of the Rhee puppet regime—are fighting the imperialist invaders. That is why the press dispatches from Korea complain more and more about "infiltration" tactics, increasing activities of "guerrillas," the "fluid" fighting front, the "sullenness" and "unreliability" of the "natives."

The Korean people have a mortal hatred of the Wall Street "liberator." They despise unto death the bestial, corrupt, U.S.-sponsored Syngman Rhee dictatorship that made South Korea a prison camp of misery, torture and exploitation.

The high morale and fearlessness of the North Koreans and the hostility of the South Koreans toward their U.S. "liberators" alike testify to the unity of the entire Korean people in their unflinching opposition to imperialistic domination.

Part of Mighty Uprising

The explosion in Korea on June 25, as events have proved, expressed the profound desire of the Koreans themselves to unify their country, to rid themselves of foreign domination and to win their complete national independence. It is true that the Kremlin seeks to take advantage of this struggle for its own reactionary ends and would sell it tomorrow if it could get another deal with Washington. But the struggle itself has the overwhelming and whole-hearted support of the Korean people. It is part of the mighty uprising of the hundreds of millions of colonial people throughout Asia against western imperialism. This is the real truth, the real issue. The colonial slaves don't want to be slaves any longer.

This is more than a fight for unification and national liberation. It is a civil war. On the one side are the Korean workers, peasants and student youth. On the other are the Korean landlords, usurers, capitalists and their police and political agents. The impoverished and exploited working masses have risen up to drive out the native parasites as well as their foreign protectors.

Whatever the wishes of the Kremlin, a class war has been unfolding in Korea. The North Korean regime, desiring to mobilize popular support, has decreed land reforms and taken nationalization measures in the territories it has won. The establishment of people's committees has been reported.

These reforms, these promises of a better economic and social order have attracted the peasants and workers. This prospect of a new life is what has imbued a starving subject people with the will to fight to the death. This is the "secret weapon" that has wrested two-thirds of South Korea from U.S. imperialism and its native agents and withstood the troops and bombing fleets of mighty Wall Street.

American imperialism was quite willing to turn northern Korea over to Stalin in return for control over South Korea, which it ruled through the bloody dictatorship of Syngman Rhee. Now Washington is seeking, against the resistance of the Korean people, to reimpose its imperialist puppet rule, to enforce the division of Korea and to maintain it as a colony and military base for future war on the Soviet Union.

There is not an iota of concern for the wishes and rights of the Korean people in this brutal invasion. The attempt to prop up the Syngman Rhee regime by armed force is part of Wall Street's planned program to dominate and exploit the whole world. Your undeclared war on Korea, Mr. President, is a war of enslavement. That is how the Korean people themselves view it—and no one knows the facts better than they do. They've suffered imperialist domination and degradation for half a century and they can recognize its face even when masked with a UN flag.

Like 1776

The right in this struggle is all on the side of the Korean people. Like the colonial peoples everywhere in Asia, they want no part of U.S. or even UN "liberation." They want the American troops to get out Korea. They want freedom from all foreign domination. They want to decide their own fate.

The American people well remember the War of Independence that brought this nation its freedom from British tyranny. In the spirit of this revolutionary and democratic tradition of ours, I call upon you to halt the unjust war on Korea. Withdraw all American armed forces so that the Korean people can have full freedom to work out their destiny in their own way. I submit this to the Congress as a motion.

Small Donations Stoke $18,000 Fund

By George Lavan
National Fund Director

Staying at the top of the Militant's 30th Anniversary Fund scoreboard, where the boldface type indicates on-or-ahead-of-schedule, is like climbing a greased pole, but a number of cities are showing they can do it. All five up there this week were there last week also, while this week's leader, St. Louis, as well as Newark, the Twin Cities and Chicago have been there since the very beginning of the fund drive.

Nonetheless the overall trend of the fund so far is a slowly but steadily increasing gap between payments received and the weekly schedule. At present that gap is 15%. Why? This explanation from the fund director in Cleveland, undoubtedly speaks for many other localities: "The depression has taken its toll here. Most of the comrades are struggling to pay overdue rent, electricity, etc., bills. Despite this, however, I have yet to hear anyone suggest that his pledge be reduced, or that he will not be able to pay in full and on time."

Another factor in many of the localities with fund pledges is that the very people who support the Militant are also the ones plugging for and contributing to the expenses of the socialist election campaigns which are now reaching their climax. Thus the 30th Anniversary Fund should pick up after election day—indeed, we hope the results everywhere are so inspiring that the steam gauge spins toward $18,000. But remember the furnace has to be stoked to move the gauge.

A heartening flow of contributions from individual readers is beginning to supply fuel for the boiler.

HELP THAT COUNTS

From Wisconsin comes $6, for a subscription renewal and the remainder as a contribution to the Fund, with the note: "Sorry I can't do more with $58.25 as my pension. With socialist greetings, Fraternally, R.H." By the socialist standard — "from each according to his ability"— this contribution is a sacrifice that cannot easily be emulated. The Militant will do its utmost to be worthy of such supporters as R.H.

A similar example of that good old-fashioned socialist backing comes from an attorney in a small city in the heart of the western Pennsylvania soft-coal fields. He writes: "Enclosed is a small $5 contribution to the Anniversary Fund and wish it could be more; I have long given what I could to liberal causes, and am now 70 and not a variety of wealthy lawyer." Though our contributor may not have amassed wealth during his life, he certainly has something of much truer human value—an undimmed confidence that mankind will achieve a rational world and an admirable refusal to retire from the struggle for it.

Letters like the two just cited contain not only important material aid for our $18,000 Anniversary Fund — they contain inspiring examples for all of those associated with the Militant.

Excerpts from a number of other letters will have to wait till next week.

In the meantime, to coin a phrase in Latin, tempus fugit, or time's a-wasting. As relentlessly as an installment-payment collector our schedule moves on.

Only by sending money in weekly can that gap be kept from growing; only by stepping up the pace of payments can that gap be closed.

Militant Editor Gives Socialist Stand in TV Interview

(The following are excerpts from an Oct. 20 interview of Daniel Roberts, Socialist Workers Party candidate for U.S. Senator from New Jersey on the "Fannie Hurst Showcase" Program, WNEW-TV, New York. Art Arnold of WNEW conducted the interview.)

Arnold: . . . As a candidate what do you particularly have to offer the voters of New Jersey?

Roberts: What I would have to offer, I would say is this: 1958 — this year — has particularly shown up the two main plagues of the Big Business system that dominates the country today. We've had a depression and we've had two war crises: one in the Middle East and one in the Far East, and in my opinion and in the opinion of the Socialist Workers Party the responsibility both for the depression that we've had — we're not out of it yet — and of these war crises lies with the system of capitalism. Control over the country's economy is by huge corporations and behind them you have a handful, not more than a hundred, of wealthy families that control or own the means of production. . . .

Arnold: You paint a very ominous picture but you still haven't answered me directly on what you specifically could do about this situation.

Roberts: What we advocate fundamentally is a change to a system of socialism.

Arnold: Well, how do you bring about this change?

Roberts: It has to be brought about, in our opinion, by a political struggle in which the first requisite is that the working people in this country have their own political party. Now, they have no way of expressing themselves as an independent force in the country today. In our opinion both the Democrats and Republicans are run and completely dominated by Big Business and what is necessary is a political party of the working people to win the government and once they have the government in their hands to bring about a certain number of very fundamental changes.

Arnold: You can correct me if I am wrong but I understand that organized labor supports one of our political parties. Isn't that an expression of their free feeling or free thinking?

Roberts: It's an expression of political action but it's not an independent expression. The top labor leaders are the ones that have tied the union movement pretty much to the Democratic Party. Most of the unions I would say are endorsing the Democrats but they are captives in the Democratic Party —

Arnold: When you say "captives" — can you clarify for me and the audience what you mean by "captives"?

Roberts: Well, I would mean this, they do not significantly influence and do not shape the policy of the Democratic Party. They mobilize votes for the Democratic Party but the party continues to operate in the interests of big financial interests. . . .

• • •

Arnold: You are not suggesting that Socialism would eliminate unemployment are you

Roberts: Oh yes! Very definitely.

Arnold: How?

Roberts: Immediately, we would propose the enactment and the winning in the contracts and the enactment through the minimum wage law of the 30-hour week at 40 hours pay. Also unemployment compensation which would be paid to people who are laid off, for as long as they are laid off and

DANIEL ROBERTS

at rates commensurate with wages they would be getting if employed. But more fundamentally what we believe is necessary is that public ownership of all basic industry be instituted and that these industries be run on the basis of a nationwide plan designed to meet and satisfy the needs of the population.

Arnold: Is there any other country that is using that particular method?

Roberts: Yes, the Soviet Union is using that particular method and —

Arnold: Would you say that it is successful in the Soviet Union?

Roberts: I would say that it has been successful in eliminating unemployment. And also in rapidly developing the industry of what was once an extremely economically backward country.

Arnold: But what about the minds of the people in making this transition?

Roberts: The people in the Soviet Union are for the planned economy. And they are for the national ownership of the means of production.

Arnold: How do you know this?

Roberts: I'll give you some instances of it. One thing, I don't believe that the working people in the Soviet Union favor the dictatorship they have. As you know there have been uprisings in the Soviet orbit notably in Hungary against this bureaucratic dictatorship. Well there, all the papers — and I've seen extracts from a great number of them and from the radio broadcasts that the revolutionaries put out — all of them affirm one thing. "We don't want the dictatorship but we don't want to go back to the capitalist mode of production. What we want is to continue with the present economic relations and go forward on that basis toward a democratic socialist society — toward Socialist Democracy."

Arnold: . . . . Regarding recognition of Red China, the Formosan situation, I'd like to hear some of your opinions on that.

Roberts: Well, we definitely advocate the recognition of the Peoples' Republic of China. It's the established government in China. It came into being as a result of a revolution that swept across China. It developed over a period of several decades and eliminated foreign domination of the country. The country . . . was carved up in spheres of influence with Big Business men from the United States and Britain and Japan and other countries in there having pretty much their own way, and the people of China rose up against that. . . .

• • •

Arnold: We have a law of the land which prescribes the pattern for eliminating discrimination and segregation. How could you improve on that. . . ?

Roberts: We would improve on it first of all by enforcing it. . . . My opinion is that the President is extremely dilatory in the Little Rock situation. . . .

Arnold: Would you send troops there?

Roberts: I would use the power of the Federal government to take over the school system in that area and run it on an integrated basis with troops if necessary. In addition to that, however, I believe that the labor movement and the labor leadership have a very big responsibility. I believe that if the labor movement were to exert its influence and —

Arnold: How?

Roberts: By sending organizers to the South. By sending Meany; by sending Reuther to talk with the labor people down there.

Arnold: Do you think they could change Governor Faubus' mind?

Roberts: They couldn't change Governor Faubus' mind, but what they could do is to help clarify the situation in the trade unions whereby the trade union movement down in Arkansas would line up on the side of integrating and begin clamoring for the carrying out of the laws, and I think that would begin to undercut the power of Governor Faubus there.

Arnold: Well, let's move a little bit closer to your territory, to New Jersey. Are there any conditions there you would like to see changed?

Roberts: Well, you have the same problem of unemployment there, probably more marked in a number of the industries. . . .

Arnold: And you believe that the Socialist Workers Party can bring about a remedy to this situation?

Roberts: We believe that the program that the Socialist Workers Party advances would remedy it. What would be required naturally is that either the Socialist Workers Party win the majority of the working people in this country or — and this is an alternative that we have proposed quite frequently — that the labor movement instead of tying its fortunes to the Democratic Party break out of what I call a trap and launch its own political party.

Arnold: . . . . I wondered why there were two socialist parties. You mentioned the Independent [-Socialist] Party earlier and your party. Is there a difference of opinion?

Roberts: Well, I would say this: the movement in New York — which is, I believe, nationwide — for a number of socialist groupings and individuals to join forces, to unite and to put up far more effective socialist campaigns began really by this spring. We did not have the chance in New Jersey, although we favored such a development there too. . . . But we look forward to that kind of a development in 1960, and we would like to see a united socialist presidential ticket.

FUND SCOREBOARD

City	Quota	Paid	Percent
St. Louis	**$ 80**	**$ 52**	**65**
Allentown	**112**	**60**	**54**
Newark	**265**	**140**	**53**
Twin Cities	**1,742**	**887**	**51**
Chicago	**1,000**	**492**	**49**
San Diego	300	140	47
Boston	450	190	42
Connecticut	300	105	35
Detroit	600	209	35
New York	4,500	1,401	31
Los Angeles	4,600	1,193	26
Philadelphia	528	131	25
Seattle	550	136	25
Cleveland	750	175	23
Oakland	300	65	22
San Francisco	440	90	20
Buffalo	1,500	250	17
Youngstown	300	25	8
Denver	50	—	—
Milwaukee	250	—	—
Pittsburgh	10	—	—
South	200	—	—
General	—	129	—
Totals through Oct. 28	$18,827	$5,870	33

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THE MILITANT

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Kutcher Civil Rights Defense Committee Comes to an End

The non-partisan committee which for ten years aided James Kutcher, the legless World War II veteran, in his fight against the witch hunt, has announced its dissolution as the result of victory in all phases of the Kutcher case.

The announcement was made in a letter sent out by the Kutcher Civil Rights Defense Committee on Oct. 24 to organizations and individuals which had aided the committee.

"James Kutcher, the legless veteran deprived of his rights because of his avowed membership in the Socialist Workers Party, has regained his rights without surrendering either his ideas or right of association," the letter said. It then listed the victories won in the Kutcher case: (1) restoration of his disability pension; (2) rehired in his job as clerk in the Newark branch of the Veterans Administration: (3) the abandonment of government attempts to evict Kutcher and his family from a federal housing project because of his SWP membership; (4) repayment of his back wages. This last suit, won in the U.S. Court of Claims last summer, wiped the slate clean of witch hunt persecution of Kutcher.

JAMES KUTCHER

MAIL OUT AUDIT

Attached to the KCRC letter was a copy of the final audit of receipts and expenditures of the committee. In previous years similar audits by a certified public accountant covering the period since the committee's inception in 1948 have been sent out. Thus the financial record of the KCRC from beginning till end have been made available to organizations and individuals contributing to the committee.

Included in the KCRC's final mailing was the following letter from James Kutcher:

"When I was informed that the committee was preparing a final mailing I asked that I might be allowed to put in a personal letter.

"Many of you I have met personally in the course of my speaking tours and at meetings of unions and other organizations I was graciously permitted to address. And I want to thank you for the words of encouragement which you offered me on such occasions. But I know that I have never met the overwhelming majority of you and never shall. I know you only through letters or notes some of you have sent or merely as names on file cards. I wish I had in these cases a less impersonal contact for I feel a very deep personal gratitude to every one of you.

"The courts have finally sustained me on all of the lawsuits which I brought against the avalanche of punitive measures that followed my admission in 1948 of membership in a socialist organization. Yet I well realize that I could never have even brought these suits — and certainly not maintained the litigation for ten years — had it not been for your support.

"For all this I wish to express my heartfelt thanks to you."

Whites Hit School Closing in Va.

Jail Negro Leaders in Birmingham

An attempt by Negro militants in Birmingham, Alabama, to make a legal challenge of segregation in that city's bus system has met with a campaign of police terror, unconstitutional arrests and kangaroo-court jail sentences.

Segregation in bus seating was declared unconstitutional by the federal courts in a case arising out of the famous Montgomery bus boycott of two years ago. Birmingham has illegally continued bus Jim Crow by means of a new ordinance authorizing the drivers to "assign" seats to passengers. The drivers, following instructions, invariably order Negroes to the rear seats.

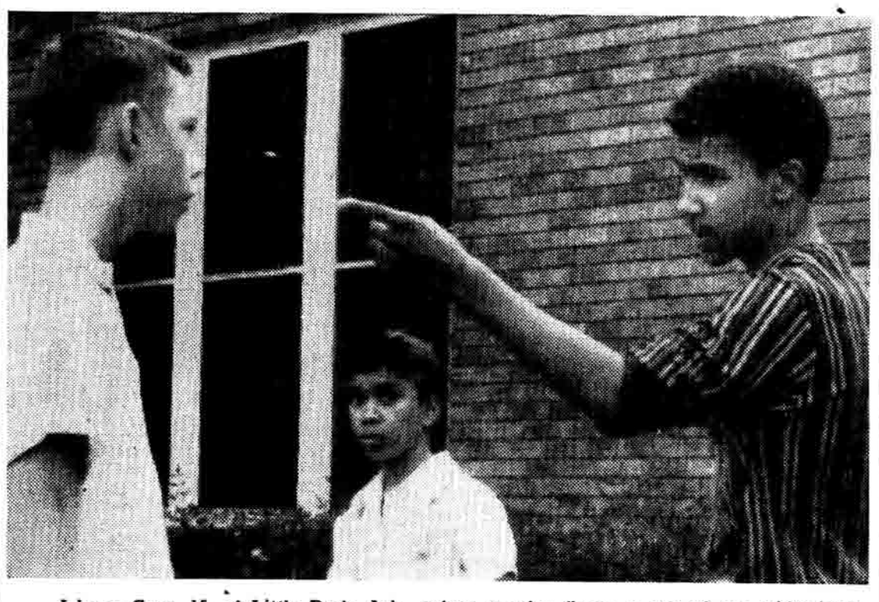
Organized by the militant Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, 13 Negroes, including several ministers on Oct. 14 boarded two buses and sat in the front sections. The buses immediately drove to their garages where the Negro leaders were arrested and taken away in police cars. Though Shuttlesworth was not one of those making the test case, police next day arrested him also. This militant preacher is a special target of Birmingham's notoriously anti-Negro, anti-Semitic Police Commissioner, "Bull" Connor. Shuttlesworth was badly beaten a year ago when he tried to register several Negro children in a lily-white public school. A few months ago he sparked a campaign by Birmingham Negroes to apply for civil service jobs, including those on the lily-white Birmingham police department.

On Oct. 23 a city judge ruled the 14 defendants guilty but instead of sentencing, remanded them back to jail, rejecting all moves to free them on bail, appeal, or habeas corpus. They were then held incommunicado five days — neither their families nor lawyers could see them.

On Oct. 27 police burst into the home of Mrs. Shuttlesworth and arrested three visiting ministers, members of the Montgomery Improvement Association, on charges of "vagrancy." Held five hours incommunicado, they were then ordered out of town.

That same day sentence was passed on the bus defendants: Rev. Shuttlesworth received a $10 fine and 90 days in jail, Rev. J. S. Phifer the same fine and 60 days, the other 12 got 180-day suspended sentences and a threat of immediate jailing if they again violated the bus-seating ordinance.

"No More of That!"



Johnny Gray, 15, of Little Rock, Ark., points warning finger at one of two white boys who tried to force him and his sister Mary off sidewalk as they walked to school, Sept. 16. It ended up in a fist fight with Johnny chasing the two white boys down the block.

...Youth March on D.C.

(Continued from Page 1)

participate in the leadership of the march as he had originally intended. He expressed thanks that so many young people should be concerned over integration as to come and demonstrate their feelings at the nation's capital.

A motion, presented by the chairman, was passed unanimously by the body to meet again on May 17, 1959 at the Lincoln Memorial. May 17 is the anniversary of the United States Supreme Court's decision that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional.

YOUTH SPEAKERS

There were several youth speakers. Among them was Minniejean Brown, one of the nine students who enrolled in Little Rock's Central High School, last year. She hoped that the federal government would respond to the Youth March and take some action so tha Negro and white children might have an opportunity to study together in the South and throughout the country.

The Youth March on Integration showed the fiery spirit and enthusiasm of the young people participating in it. It also expressed the anger of the marchers that even now, nearly 100 years after the Civil War, Negro children are forcefully separated from their white brothers and sisters.

Query Senatorial Nominees On Blacklisting of Seamen

NEW YORK — The Seamen's Defense Committee, dedicated to the defense of the rights of merchant seamen blacklisted out of the maritime industry by the Coast Guard, as well as by maritime union leaders and shipowners, has addressed a letter to the candidates for the U.S. Senate urging them to support legislation that would end thought-control screening in the industry.

The letter from the committee, of which Captain Hugh N. Mulzac is chairman, explains that eight years ago, under an executive order issued by President Truman, the Coast Guard was authorized to screen "security risks" out of the merchant marine by withdrawing their shipping papers.

In October, 1955, the letter explains, "The screening program was in effect illegalized when the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled . . . that blacklisted seamen had been denied their Constitutional rights, including the right to confront witnesses at Coast Guard hearings. The Court said that screened seamen had been victimized by 'tale-bearers and whisperers,' including inner-union opponents."

A year later the Court extended its ruling to end Coast Guard efforts to circumvent its earlier ruling and decreed that validated maritime papers be issued to all those who had been screened.

However, the papers issued by the Coast Guard were inscribed, "Validated per Court order," thus continuing to mark the seamen who had been victimized. Since then, the letter explains, these men "have been automatically blacklisted as 'potentially disloyal' at employment halls operated jointly by the National Maritime Union and its contracted shipowners."

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Industrial production slowed down in September after climbing sharply for three previous months. The adjusted rate of unemployment was 7.2% of the labor force, higher than the adjusted rate for June.

4 TESTS A DAY

Atomic blasts hit a four-a-day clip one day in October. There were three in the U.S. and one in Russia. The tests marked the busiest day for nuclear scientists since the USSR lifted its self-imposed ban on test shots.

Parents Take Racist Gov. Almond to Court

There are encouraging signs of active opposition among the white population of Virginia to the school-closing policy of Gov. Almond.

In Norfolk, Va., 26 white parents and their children filed suits in federal district court on Oct. 27 to force the reopening of the city's six closed public schools. If the court should order the reopening it would have to be on the basis of the integration of 17 Negro students. It was to prevent the admission of the Negro students to hitherto lily-white schools that Gov. Almond closed the six schools in Norfolk as well as two in Charlottesville and one in Front Royal, thus depriving some 13,000 Virginia students of the public education which is their due.

ASK REOPENING

Another suit filed by a white parent asked the court to open the closed schools in all three Virginia cities. Though the white parents involved in both suits carefully refrained from endorsing the principle of integration, their action on the concrete issue represents an important development in the fight against the "massive resistance" anti-integration policy of the state government.

Moreover, the Norfolk school board and the city's white teachers are increasingly putting heat on the Governor's office. The school board recently passed a unanimous resolution stating, "It is now perfectly apparent that under the decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court, such public education cannot be had without some measure of integration." The board then asked the City Council, which is notoriously segregationist, to join it in petitioning the governor to return the schools forthwith to local control for opening on a desegregated basis.

The white teachers of Norfolk also have begun to campaign for reopening the city's six closed schools. They are refusing to participate in a "tutoring" program which the segregationists tried to get going as a stopgap substitute for the school system. Many white teachers are also urging parents to put pressure on the City Council. They are also taking a pool of white parents on whether they favor opening the closed schools on an integrated basis. This poll is an attempt to expose in advance a City Council sponsored referendum, rigged a la Faubus and scheduled for Nov. 18. To vote "yes" for reopening the schools in this referendum would force the voter at the same time to sanction an increase in local taxes.

So. Africa Jails 900

Johannesburg police arrested 892 African women on Oct. 27 during mass demonstrations against compulsory identification books. According to a UPI dispatch, first arrests took place in the heart of Johannesburg when 700 women gathered at the municipal bus terminal.

"Police feared the city's jails soon would be overflowing if more African women refused to accept the government edict that they must carry identification books," says the UPI dispatch. "An estimated 900 women were arrested in demonstrations last week."

Equally significant was the convention of the all-white Virginia Parent-Teachers Associations in Richmond, Oct. 20-22. On its opening day, it became apparent that the extreme racists had turned out in full force and dominated the assemblage. Gov. Almond's speech in which he declared, "I will not permit white and colored children to be taught together in public schools," repeatedly brought great cheers. By the third day of the convention, when the crucial votes were to be taken, however, anti-massive resistance parents in Northern Virginia mobilized in force. Chartered buses and car pools from Arlington, Alexandria and other communities across the river from Washington, D.C., brought hundreds of additional delegates to the convention.

Enough arrived to stop a resolution endorsing Gov. Almond's school policy. The vote was a dramatic 557-557 tie, broken by the session's chairman voting against the pro-Almond position. Then by a two-vote margin, a modest, but nonetheless pro-integration, resolution was passed. It calls for taking the school-closing power out of the state government's hands and permitting local communities involved to decide whether or not to reopen their schools in accordance with court-ordered integration. **Since it is believed the communities would choose to reopen the public schools, diehard segregationists and Gov. Almond in his speech had bitterly denounced this "local option" proposition.**

Calendar of Events

NEW YORK

Sat., Nov. 1, 8:30 P.M. Halloween Party for Independent-Socialists. Hear Earl Robinson. Food. "Witches brew and cauldron stew." Refreshments and fun! Bring your friends. 144 W. 23rd St. (near 6th Ave.—3rd floor). Donation $1.

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Fri., Nov. 7 and Sat., Nov. 8: To Observe 41st Anniversary of the Russian Revolution, five showings of two Eisenstein classics: **"Potemkin"** and **"Ten Days that Shook the World."** Starts 7 P.M. and again at 10 P.M. Special matinee, Sat., 2:15 P.M. YSA Hall, 144 Second Ave.

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Sunday, Nov. 9, 8 P.M. "The Meaning of Socialist Election Campaigns in 1958." Hear Myra Tanner Weiss, 1956 Socialist Workers Party vice-presidential candidate. 116 University Place (at 13th St.) Contrib. 50 cents. Ausp.: Militant Labor Forum.

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Dr. Annette T. Rubinstein announces two short pre-holiday courses, Mondays: Nov. 10-Dec. 8; Tuesdays: Nov. 11- Dec. 9, Penthouse 10 A, 59 W. 71 St., SC 4-3233.

MONDAYS, 8-10 P.M.
Shakespeare's Political Themes

Nov. 10: Shakespeare & Bourgeois Revolution.
Nov. 17: Authority & Responsibility.
Nov. 24: Tudor "absolutism by consent."
Dec. 1: Free Trade & Human Equality.
Dec. 8: Dictatorship & Treason.

TUESDAYS, 8-10 P.M.
Five Generations of Youth in Revolt

Nov. 11: Art for Art's Sake & the English "decadents" of 1890.
Nov. 18: Bohemian Rebellion in Chicago & Greenwich Village before 1914.
Nov. 25: The "lost generation" after World War I.
Dec. 2: Art for criticism's sake — our academic "new critics and writers."
Dec. 9: The Beat Generation, The Angry Young Men & Existentialism.

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The California 'Right-to-Scab' Bill

By John Strom

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 24— Struggle over the phony right-to-work measures continues to dominate the political scene in California. It is the chief issue in dispute between Democrats and Republicans and it also appears on the ballot as Proposition No. 18.

In the June primaries, the Democrats won their first major victory in 20 years. California election laws permit candidates to crossfile in opponent parties, and Edmund G. "Pat" Brown, Democratic candidate for Governor, polled a majority of more than 650,000 votes over his Republican opponent, Sen. Knowland. Democratic margins were so substantial that the Democrats are almost certain of victory in the Nov. 4 election. This is generally recognized. Even the traditionally Republican Hearst newspapers gave Brown their endorsement after the primaries.

DANGER FOR LABOR

Although the primaries seemed to indicate that the phony "right-to-work" bill was not popular with the voters, Proposition 18 seems to be receiving more support than the politicians who espoused its cause. Public opinion polls which labor, itself, has quietly conducted have shown that the voters are split down the middle on the initiative.

These polls revealed that neighborhoods in Los Angeles and San Francisco with large numbers of Negro and Mexican voters, who usually give labor-endorsed candidates and proposals large majorities, were not as strongly against Proposition 18 as had been expected.

This was attributed to three causes (1) Unemployment has hit the minorities, particularly the Negroes, harder than it has the white section of the working population, and its victims tend to give the union movement a share of the blame for their economic plight. (2) The AFL-CIO has not completely stamped out discrimination in some of its own affiliates, and it has not given civil rights struggles the attention and support which they have deserved. (3) Because Proposition 18 is demagogically described by its supporters as a worker's civil rights measure, many minority voters have confused it with Fair Employment Practices.

The NAACP has taken a strong stand against Proposition 18. However, for the first time in many years, some Negroes, who are associated with business interests, have dared to criticize the NAACP, and to come out in favor of the anti-union law.

AN ASSIST TO LABOR'S ENEMIES

A recent action of the top United Steel Worker leaders in Fontana has assisted the labor-haters in their work. The elected officers of the Fontana local, which represents more than 7,000 members in Kaiser Steel, were removed, and the union was placed under an International administrator. Some of these officers have filed a court suit for an injunction against the international receivership.

The ousted officers were supporters of the Dues Protest Committee, a faction which challenges the leadership of Steel Worker President, David J. McDonald. **McDonald's bureaucratic action provided fresh ammunition for those who are trying to sell Proposition 18 in the name of union democracy.**

Preliminary financial reports filed more than a month before the general election with the California Secretary of State list many big corporations as openly donating to the drive for "right-to-work" legislation. The list was headed by General Electric, which contributed $17,763. It also included many oil companies. The employers' propaganda campaign was supplemented with free advertising for Proposition 18 provided by the Big Business press in its editorial columns. Proposition No. 18, the employers claim, will promote democracy in the unions and protect the members from labor bosses and "racketeers."

MODEST TAX CUT

The first step in the fight against the employers' "right-to-work" offensive was taken by the AFL. It sponsored Proposition 17, a modest tax reform measure, which would reduce the state sales tax from 3% to 2%, and would also lower the state income tax from 1% to ½% on incomes under $5,000. It would raise the income tax from 6% on incomes over $25,000 to 46% on incomes over $50,000. The AFL introduced the bill on the theory that some of the funds which the employers were raising for Proposition 18 would have to be diverted to the fight against the tax reform.

In previous elections, the AFL supported the liberal Warren-Knight wing of the Republican Party, while the CIO has worked for the Democrats. The triumph of the conservatives, in forcing Knight to withdraw from the governor's race in favor of Knowland, has driven the AFL into the Democratic camp.

In an effort to mend fences, the Knight forces were successful in getting the Republican convention to take a neutral stand on Proposition 17. The liberals in the Democratic convention, however, took the lead in condemning the tax reform. Under the pressure of its liberal allies, the CIO wilted and took a stand against Proposition 17.

The recently formed California United Socialist Committee, under the chairmanship of Vincent Hallinan, urges a "No" vote on Proposition 18. In a strongly worded statement, the committee pointed out that "Socialists have always been and are front-line organizers and defenders of the working people and their unions."

The Socialist campaign against Proposition 18 will undoubtedly have the effect of getting some of the radicals and independents to the polls who might not otherwise vote. **In an election as close as this appears to be, every vote is important.**